

A Shock..

(Original.)

We were leaning over the front gate. I held both her hands in mine and looked into her moonlit eyes. I was twenty, she not quite eighteen. I was going west to seek my fortune. When I had made a competence—I couldn't bear to consider more than three months sufficient for the purpose—I was to return and take her back with me.

"Life in the meanwhile," she said, "will be one long period of waiting." "It will seem an age to me." "You will be engaged in business. That will make you forget."

"I shall never forget. I shall lay down thirty days for each month on paper and each morning check one off. To see them disappear will be my only comfort."

There was silence for awhile. A distant clock struck 11. "In seven hours my train will be pulling out of the station. I have yet to pack."

"Must you go?" "Yes, farewell." But another hour passed, and I was not gone. The same clock struck 12. I drew her to me. There was a long, long kiss. Then I turned and without looking back hurried away.

A month of daily letter writing, a month of alternate day writing, a month of weekly writing—the three months that I had laid out wherein to attain the wherewithal to bring her to me—had passed, and I had only just found a position giving me \$15 a week. The correspondence died a peaceful death. There were no reproaches on either side. I had found a pleasant set of young people with whom I had become intimate, and my sisters wrote me that a great deal was going on at home. In youth associations are forming and reforming rapidly. One autumn it is Charlie and Will and Tom and Lucy and Mary and Fannie; the next spring it is Charlie and Arthur and Pete and Ethel and Maud and Kate.

Youth is but a kaleidoscope—the same colors under different groupings. Two years after leaving home I could not tell who wrote the last letter, she or I. Three years and I couldn't have told whether her eyes were black, brown or hazel. Five years, and one day in ransacking among a lot of pictures I came upon her picture—the picture I had dreamed over for hours at a time. I was astonished that I should ever have thought it beautiful.

She married and went to another city to live. I didn't hear her married name, or if I did I forgot it. It was twelve years from our parting over the gate before I saw her again. It was at a summer resort. I had become infatuated with a girl of twenty, fresh as a new blown rose, and when the hot season came I followed her to the country. She was chaperoned by her aunt, Mrs. Grizzly, apparently about forty, with scintillating gray hair, a placid expression and a sharp voice. She had five children, all of them with her, and no nurse. Surely was not that enough to spoil any woman's attractiveness?

I became engaged. It was evening, and I was obliged to leave the next morning. I told my story and was accepted at the last moment before my departure and as everybody at the hotel was going to bed. When I set off for the train she went with me down to the gate, and we stood leaning over it, I without, she within. I held both her hands in mine and looked into her moonlit eyes. I assured her that I should look forward to her return to the city with eagerness, and she promised to cut short her stay in the country. We heard a locomotive whistle, a distant rattle, drawing nearer, and a train stopped at the station below; then presently the moon shone on something white, and a woman came up the path.

"Oh, Aunt Juanita," exclaimed my fiancée, "where have you been?" "I started. I had cause to remember that name—that uncommon name—Juanita."

"To the postoffice to get Frank's letter. He always posts it to come on this train."

"I'm so glad you're here that you may congratulate us on our engagement. It only occurred a few minutes ago. I am so happy."

"I rejoice with you, my dear. I know just how happy you feel, because your lover made me feel just as happy a dozen years ago."

"You are?" I exclaimed. "Certainly I am."

"Oh, aunt, what does this mean?" "A case of puppy love between two puppies."

"And did he—surely he did not play you false?" "No more than I did him."

"Singular," I interposed, "that I didn't recognize you."

"Not at all. A woman, especially a married woman with five children, grows old very quickly, while a man usually stands still till he is past forty. Then, kissing her niece, she said to her: 'I wish you every happiness, dear. I can conscientiously recommend your lover and assure you that you will be happy with him. And I ought to know, for I have tested him myself as a fiancé.'"

I departed in a singular state of mind. My happiness had received a shock. I regretted nothing. I did not blame myself nor my first love. Thus far I had lived under the impression that elderly people had come from some far distant land with which the rest of us have nothing to do. Here was one of my own generation who had passed in a twinkling, it seemed, from the bud to that bloom wherein the petals fall.

HORACE B. GATLORD.

Wales' Walled City.

Chester, in Wales, a city founded 1,500 years before America was discovered, is even at the present time surrounded by a wall from twelve to forty feet high, built by the Roman legions under Julius Agricola.

FARMER ROOSEVELT BUSY

His Hay Crop in, He Clears Out a Patch of Woods

USES PITCHFORK AND AXE

The "Personally Conducted" Improvements Are Adding to the Attractiveness of the Sagamore Hill Estate.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 2.—President Roosevelt in the first ten days of his vacation has succeeded in doing considerable work in the fields and woods surrounding his Sagamore Hill home, besides entertaining many visitors and holding an important political conference with Mr. Taft. His activity never halts. If there is no work on the grounds of his estate he spends his time in reading, or in recreation, such as tennis, horseback riding, swimming, or rowing. The weather, though somewhat warm, has favored him, and he has remarked the fact with evident pleasure.

About the president's home are several fields which this year produced good crops of hay. Taking advantage of the fine weather for hay making, the president started soon after his arrival to gather it in. He went out into the fields and helped at the mowing and raking. Then he took his hayfork and joined the farm hands in pitching the hay. This work the president greatly enjoys; he is happy when in the fields with the pitchfork.

The hay crop having been harvested the president has turned his attention to the clearing of a stretch of woods covering about forty acres. This woodland adjoins his grounds and was recently purchased by him to enlarge his estate. With his axe on his shoulder and accompanied by an attendant similarly armed, he started out yesterday morning for a few hours' work at tree chopping before receiving some guests who had been invited to Sagamore Hill for luncheon. Before noon he had felled a number of trees, leaving only such as he desired to retain to make the property correspond with his original grounds adjoining. As soon as a tree was felled it was trimmed and cut into short lengths, then split into firewood by the attendant and stored in the woodhouse.

At luncheon the president entertained Col. S. S. McClure, Caspar Whitney, and James T. Williams—the latter a matter of the Taft campaign bureau.

PERJURY CHARGE IN WILL.

Sylvia Whitted Perpetuates Controversy After Death.

Battleboro, July 2.—The will of Miss Sylvia Whitted of Vernon, which was filed for probate in the probate court here Tuesday, perpetuates the memory of a legal controversy in which Miss Whitted was involved recently. It is a document of unusual length, and in several places it charges perjury and trespass.

Miss Whitted gives her real estate to the town of Vernon on condition that the town holds a special meeting and votes to accept the bequest under the conditions named, the principal condition being that the Whitted cemetery, in Vernon, be kept in good condition. The balance of the income of the estate is left for the benefit of town paupers in Vernon.

The will provides that in the event that the town declines to accept the bequest, any other town shall be given the opportunity to accept it under the same conditions. The amount of the real estate is not yet known.

The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach he would have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing hope to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ of the prize ring as well as in life. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Great Medical Discovery and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other private organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, enclosing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

BANKER GIVEN TEN YEARS.

Barnett of California Trust Sentenced.

San Francisco, July 2.—Walter J. Barnett, former vice-president and general counsel of the Western Pacific railway, and vice-president and general counsel of the California Safe Deposit & Trust company, which failed in this city last November for about \$9,000,000, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in the San Quentin penitentiary for ten years by Superior Judge Conley. The charge against Barnett was misappropriation of funds.

MAE WOOD INDICTED.

Charged With Forgery and Perjury in The Platt Suit.

New York, July 2.—Mae C. Wood, the Omaha woman who sued United States Senator Thomas C. Platt for divorce, was indicted by a grand jury today on charges of forgery and perjury. Miss Wood is charged with having signed Senator Platt's name to a document acknowledging Miss Wood as his wife. The perjury indictment is based on Miss Wood's testimony in the divorce action when she testified that she was married to the senator at the Fifth avenue hotel in 1901.

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This woman says that after months of suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her as well as ever.

Maude E. Forgie, of Leesburg, Va., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want other suffering women to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For months I suffered from female ills so that I thought I could not live. I wrote you, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and using the treatment you prescribed I felt like a new woman. I am now strong, and well as ever, and thank you for the good you have done me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SECRETARY ROOT ENJOYS MULDOON.

Revels in Shower Baths and is Given But Two Hours a Day For Business.

New York, July 2.—Sprawling full length in a hammock, hatless and negligee, Elhu Root, secretary of state, spent as much time as Prof. Muldoon would allow him yesterday on the big roomy veranda of the famous health establishment near White Plains, reading a book.

Asked if he enjoyed his sojourn, he laughingly remarked: "I surely do. It is the only place I know of near New York where I can rest."

"Do you feel better than you did the last time you were here?" "Much, much, better. I am very well, indeed, and a few weeks will put me in tip-top condition. I am doing this mainly for a rest and to get hardened up a bit. Everybody needs it once in a while."

On account of the large amount of business that Mr. Root is required to attend to he has with him his secretary, and he is allowed by Dr. Muldoon to dictate letters and attend to his business from 3 to 5 p. m.

That over, Mr. Root saunters about the veranda or lolls in the summer house, where two men generally congregate for a smoke and a talk before supper.

At the supper table Mr. Root has a privilege seldom granted at the Muldoon caravansary. He is allowed to take a glass of white wine. At the secretary's table is Capt. Merriam and Lieut. Harper.

Mr. Root has a suite of five rooms at Muldoon's. He expects to remain there about three weeks.

DE SAGAN ALL AT SEA ABOUT WEDDING.

Says He Knows No More About Coming Marriage to Anna Gould Than Reporter.

London, July 2.—Prince Helle de Sagan had promised to tell a correspondent today about the plans for his marriage to Mme. Anna Gould further than what has already been stated, but when seen at the Savoy hotel he said: "Well, you know as much as I know, and I know as much as I know."

"Nothing is settled except in a general way. I hope to get married early next week."

"Must I say I don't like London and I am anxious to get away?"

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Miss Wood is at liberty on \$5,000 bail. She will be arraigned Monday.

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EIGHTY KILLED AT TABRIZ

Situation in Persian Town Serious

SURROUNDED BY THE SHAH

The Lives of Foreigners Thought to Be in Danger—British Legation at Teheran Will Not Give Up Refugees.

London, July 2.—The fighting which took place at Tabriz, Persia, Tuesday, according to reports that have just come to hand, approached the dimensions of a real battle. Eighty men are reported killed and many more were wounded.

Private dispatches that the people have erected barricades in the streets and the fighting is going on night and day. Tabriz and the entire province of Azerbaijan are strongholds of the revolutionists and the arrival there Tuesday of the troops to strengthen the forces of the shah has increased the danger of the situation. The entry of the troops to the city is opposed by the revolutionary forces. All the bazaars have been closed, and there has been some looting of the residences of delegates to the Assembly, and business houses. Increasing cause for alarm is found in the fact that Tabriz is surrounded by Kachin Khan and his horsemen. They are supporters of the shah and utterly without discipline. Should these riders be turned loose on the city the lives of even the foreigners there would be in danger. No details are given of the recent street fighting, but one of the dispatches concludes with these words: "A good deal more bloodshed is expected before the trouble is settled. The foreign community resident at Tabriz is small, and is composed mostly of Russians. There is a British consul general, A. C. Whistlaw, and a Russian consul general, M. Polibonow, the staffs of the Imperial Bank and the telegraph company and a few Europeans engaged in the carpet trade. The British and Russian consulates are guarded by Cossacks."

The foreign office has refused the request of the Persian government that the political refugees at the British legation in Teheran be handed over to the local authorities, and at the same time it has protested with warmth against the action of the shah in posting troops in the neighborhood of the legation. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, said the refugees would not be given up without definite and reliable guarantees of their proper treatment. Official dispatches received at the foreign office yesterday morning mentioned reports of disturbances in the provinces, but said there is no danger to foreigners.

A dispatch from Teheran to The Times says that the British charge has refused to receive a palace official sent with a verbal apology in reply to the British protest against the posting of troops near the legation. One of the prisoners just released from the royal camp describes the barbarities committed by the soldiers there. He says that a Nationalist preacher was strangled before the eyes of the other prisoners. When half dead the cord was loosened and the executioners began cutting into his living flesh with blunt knives. They then threw the carcass to the dogs.

SKETCHES INDIAN REFORM.

Morley Replies in Peers to Lord Curzon.

London, July 2.—An oratorical duel between Lord Curzon and Viscount Morley of Blackburn, secretary of state for India, occurred in the House of Lords last night on the subject of the recent unrest in India, this being Viscount Morley's maiden speech in that House. Lord Curzon regarded the unrest as a chronic symptom of the condition of Asia as a whole, which had been fostered by a Japanese victory over Russia. "That was the triumph of Asia over Europe," he said, "and the reverberations of that conflict have spread like a thunderclap through the whispering galleries of the East."

Viscount Morley, in defending the government's policy, agreed with Lord Curzon that the trouble was largely due to Japan's victory. The government had no reason, he continued, to doubt the amity and friendship, and regarding the Indian agitation, it did not intend to adopt the remedy of "material law and no damned nonsense," but while the enforcing of the law and the preserving of order would not be deterred by bombs and outrages, it would preserve in the policy of reform in the direction of giving to all grades of Indians some handling of their own affairs."

He expressed his opinion of President Roosevelt in the following terms: "He is extravagant and wasteful in the expenditure of public money; he has entangled us in alliances with foreign nations; he believes in a world-wide expansion and the colonization of alien peoples; he has no conception of the fundamental distinction between the three great divisions of government; he favors an absolute and personal government rather than one regulated by law; and, finally, he is a federalist of the most dangerous character; believing practically in the obliteration of state lines, in the destruction of the reserved rights of

DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES—CULBERSON

Washington, July 2.—When the Democrats in the United States Senate, after the loss of Gorman, the astute politician from Maryland, began looking about for a new leader, they passed by the brilliant Bailey and argumentative Bacon, the eloquent Daniel, and the matter of fact Simmons, and cast their choice on Charles A. Culberson of Texas.

When a great man makes a decision of such moment there must be among its members a supreme confidence that the man of their choice possesses the necessary qualifications of resourcefulness in debate, alertness of intelligence, political sagacity and the ability to command the support of his colleagues.

In none of these important matters has Culberson been found wanting. The position of leader of the minority in the Senate is a thankless one at best. But Culberson has made the most possible out of it, and has realized as much from it as his colleagues had any reason to expect.

Always vigilant, he has fought for and maintained the rights of his fellow Democrats on the floor without pushing himself forward to offensive prominence. In fact, if any criticism might be made, it would be that he lacked aggressiveness as a leader. Possessed of a retiring modesty—and perhaps knowing the men with whom he had to deal—he has never had recourse to the party whip as an offset to the big stick.

Culberson is fifty-three years old, but except for his curly, iron-gray hair, it would be difficult to believe it. A trifle below six feet in height, he is erect, well built and active, with a clear complexion and merry gray eyes that can, at times, get very steely and piercing.

Himself an athlete and a boxer of no mean ability while at college, Culberson is responsible for the fact that no exhibition of the "manly art of self-defense" can be pulled off in Texas. While governor of the state in 1895, the match was arranged between James J. Corbett and "Hol" Fitzsimmons for the title of champion pugilist of the world, then held by the former. Searching about for a place where the laws did not prohibit such exhibitions, it was decided to fight the contest at Dallas. As soon as this announcement was made, Culberson declared that he would prevent it. It was pointed out to him that there was no law of Texas against boxing, but one of the busiest corners of Dallas and mounting upon a box soon had a crowd gathered around him. The burden of his speech was something like this: "Do you men of Texas propose to allow a prize fight to be held in our state? Are you willing to let these men from New York and California say that the law won't let them fight at home, but they can come down to the rowdy state of Texas and pull off a ring battle? Do you want to have our state disgraced before the whole civilized world?" and much more along that line. Someone in the crowd called out that there was no law against it. "No," replied Culberson, "but there soon will be."

The public sentiment in the state was in favor of allowing the fight to go on, and it was advertised as the greatest battle in the history of the ring. Three days after his speech, Gov. Culberson called a special session of the legislature directing attention to the lack of law on the subject and declaring that every legislator with a decent regard for the opinion of mankind should hasten to enact a proper statute. The bill was passed and there has been no prize fighting in Texas since.

Old-timers around Washington well remember old Dave Culberson, father of the present senator, with his great shock of hair and his slow, cumbersome method of getting about. Although a pretty successful politician—he was in Congress for 22 years—he conceived the idea that his heavy gait was a drawback to him. So he determined that "Charley," who even at that early age frequently accompanied his father on his political campaigns, should be trained differently. With this end in view, he sent him to the Virginia Military Institute. It is to the credit of the institute that the erect, military carriage of the senator now is due.

After taking a law course at the university of Virginia, Culberson was admitted to the bar in 1877 and, returning to Dallas, entered partnership with his father. He became one of the most successful lawyers in the state. Elected county attorney of Marion county in 1890, he was soon afterwards made attorney-general of the state, which office he held until 1894, when he was elected governor. This place he held for two terms and then came to the Senate, defeating for the nomination two such veterans as Roger Q. Mills, the tariff revisionist, and General John H. Reagan, formerly a member of Jeff. Davis' cabinet.

In April of last year, on invitation of both houses of the Texas legislature, Culberson gave his views on the trust question, incidentally opposing the government ownership of railroads idea advanced by Bryan. In the course of that speech Culberson said:

"The overshadowing evil of the generation is combination of interests which result in monopolies, and the state officials can render no greater service to the public than to drive from this state every trust, whether organized here or elsewhere. Let us, in addition, send the magnates to the penitentiary and give notice to the world that Texas will not tolerate these public plunderers."

He expressed his opinion of President Roosevelt in the following terms: "He is extravagant and wasteful in the expenditure of public money; he has entangled us in alliances with foreign nations; he believes in a world-wide expansion and the colonization of alien peoples; he has no conception of the fundamental distinction between the three great divisions of government; he favors an absolute and personal government rather than one regulated by law; and, finally, he is a federalist of the most dangerous character; believing practically in the obliteration of state lines, in the destruction of the reserved rights of

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Put This Stove in Your Kitchen

It is wonderfully convenient to do kitchen work on a stove that's ready at the instant wanted, and out of the way the moment you're done. Such a stove is the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. By using it you avoid the continuous overpowering heat of a coal fire and cook with comfort, even in dog-days. The

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is so constructed that it cannot add perceptibly to the heat of a room; the flame being directed up a retaining chimney to the stove top where it is needed for cooking. You can see that a stove sending out heat in but one direction would be preferable on a hot day to a stove radiating heat in all directions. The "New Perfection" keeps a kitchen uniformly comfortable. Three sizes, fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp is the ideal lamp for family use—safe, convenient, economical and a great light giver. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

Standard Oil Company of New York (Incorporated)

the state, and in the absorption by the United States of every governmental power worthy of the name."

Speaking of Bryan's railway ownership doctrine, Culberson said: "Much as I am attached to him personally, much as I admire his blameless life, his unquestioned sincerity, his ardent patriotism, and his splendid eloquence, and certain as now seems his nomination for the presidency, I cannot conceive that his views on this question will ever receive the approval of the Democracy of the country."

MR. TAFT RETIRES.

And Gen. Luke E. Wright is Now Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of War.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary of War William H. Taft yesterday relinquished to other hands the reins of official position and once more became a private citizen. Luke E. Wright took the oath of office as secretary of war at noon.

After having been the executive head of the war department for four years and five months, Mr. Taft retires now to undertake the duties of a candidate of a great political party for the presidency.

Mr. Taft's final duty at the war department was the presentation to the officials of the department of his successor, Governor Wright. He said he regarded it as not merely a duty, but a pleasure to induct Governor Wright into his new office and to "start him on the way he should go."

As a private citizen, Mr. Taft is inclined to the opinion" as he expressed it, "that he will have enough to do for a few months to occupy the attention of any reasonable man."

Mr. Taft took up his earnest yesterday the work of his political campaign. Despite rumors and conjectures which have been afloat for several days regarding the selection of a chairman of the Republican national committee, it may be said that the choice of Mr. Taft has as yet fallen definitely upon no man. Tentatively, at least, two sub-committees of the national committee conferred with Mr. Taft in Cincinnati on June 20, but in both instances the decision practically had to be abandoned.

Mr. Taft expects to have a conference on the subject late this afternoon with Arthur I. Vorys, the Ohio manager of his preliminary campaign.

A NEW 46-STAR FLAG AFTER FOURTH OF JULY.

Admission of Oklahoma Makes This Change Necessary.

Washington, July 2.—After July 4 all flags made for the use of the government will contain forty-six stars in the field, or union, to conform in number to the states. The additional star follows the admission of Oklahoma to the family of states, an act of Congress in the early part of the nineteenth century requiring that on the admission of a new state one star is to be added to the union of the flag, to take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission.

The forty-six stars are to be in six rows, the first, third, fourth, and sixth rows to have eight stars, and the second and fifth rows seven stars each. A great many American flags now flying from public buildings will have to be altered.

JAPANESE OUT OF SCHOOLS.

Withdraw of Own Accord in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., July 2.—Seattle Japanese have decided to withdraw their children from these public schools because, as was alleged at a recent meeting of the Japanese association of the state of Washington, the education given is not satisfactory to them. Japanese schools and Japanese instructors will be substituted for American schools and American instructors and the Japanese interested say diplomatically that this is due to a desire to avoid a possible repetition of the San Francisco trouble. This action was taken, it is declared, at the suggestion of Japanese Consul Tanaka.

THE ABRUZZI CHATEAU AWAIT THE DUKE'S BRIDE.

Plans Made at Raccogni to Receive The Couple.

Turin, July 2.—It is reported here that preparations are being made at the royal chateau at Raccogni for the reception of the Duke of the Abruzzi and his prospective bride, Miss Katherine Elkins, daughter of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR Headache

Take ONE of the Little Tablets and the Pain is GONE

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

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